# WASHINGTON

Probable Adjournment of Congress on Saturday.

## MARYLAND AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE.

Debate on the Resolutions of the Radical State Convention.

The Nominations of Generals Slocum, Blair and McMahon Rejected by the Senate.

The Adjournment Question. ated in the appointment of a committee of con-, which will undoubtedly report to-morrow. An ed version of the proposition agreed to by the to-day, which is in effect to adjourn on Saturday m the following day, and, if Congress shall not then therwise order, adjourn again to December next. This esolution would doubtless have passed to-day had it not so worded as to create a suspicion that if on reas-bling in July a majority should deem it necessary to cations the session, such a result could be prevented by little filibustering of the minority. A little trimming f the pharseology will probably make it acceptable to Be House and secure its passage to-morrow.

Secretary Stanton, Boutwell and Impeachment Ashley

was said, to induce members to fix an early day for be re-assembling of Congress. Several sensation stories the decision of the Senate, and among them was one hat the conservative members of the Maryland Legisla are had been arrested by the United States military rities, but this was soon discovered to be a canard

The President has approved the bill providing that rom and after Tuesday last wrapping paper made of rood, cornstalks or any other material, shall be exempt om internal tax; that every national banking asso anks is collected; that from and after the passage of his act ladders made wholly of wood shall be exempt

The President has also approved the bill providing ast any object of art imported by any individual resociation of individuals for presentation as a gift to United States government, or to any State, county municipal government, shall be admitted free of

at all persons in the diplomatic service of the United ates are prohibited from wearing any uniform or me not previously authorized by Congress.

Relief for the South.

On motion of Mr. Bingham to-day authorizing the Mavy Department to furnish a ship to transport from Baltimore to Wilmington, N. C., the supplies furnished by private contribution to the famishing poor of the , just one gentleman, Mr. Lawrence, of Obio, en yed the distinction of voting against the proposition.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

Postmaters—Hiram M. Goodspeed, Ligonier, Ind.;
mry C. March, Mincie, Ind.; Moses P. Willard, Condr. N. H.; George P. Woodbury, Milford, Mass.; Erwin
sath, Oskosh, Wia; Rugh McKelvy, Alleghany, Pa.;
like Kit Keyser, Gonzales, Texas; Edward R. Downey,
ownsylile, Texas; Jacob C. Garrigus, Lacon, Ill.; J. B.
wrey, Danville, W. Va.; David Vandergrift, University
Virginia; John B. Maher, Old Point Comfort, Va.;
a. S. Miner, Bridgeton, N. J.; James A. Pinney, Idaho
ty, Idaho; Leroy S. Dyer, Salem, Oregon; P. B. Robb,
vannah, Ga.; David A. Alien, Brenham, Texas; Noah
Rarris, Waco, Texas; Donald Campbell, Jefferson,
mas; Jas. R. Stanberry, Newark, Ohio; John J. Dougm, Waynesville, Obio; Maris S. Bood, Mount Vernon,
ilo; Wm. H. Hooper, Lima, Ohio; Noyes S. Chapman,
assiota, N. Y.; John W. Stebbina, Rochester, N. Y.;
omas B. Dowes, Saugerties; Wm. Glemy, Ithacs,
lea C. Livingston, Fulton, N. Y.; Alonzo
ow, Port Deposit, Md.; Mrs. Bettle Lockey, Jefferson
ty, Mo.; John R. Sisek, Docorah, Iowa; James M.
uritz, Marshalltown, Iowa; Henry Brown, Anderson,
d.; Charles M. Themas, Indianols, Texas; William B. Shurtz, Marshalitown, lowa; Henry Brown, Anderson, Ind.; Charles M. Theman, Indianols, Texas; William B. Gesprie, Johnson, N. Y.; Henry W. Gusthrie, St. Joseph, Mich.; Phiness, Grover, Albion, Mich.; Albert M. Patteroon, Crestline, Ohio; James Foreman, Corry, Pa.; Chandler Ford, Battie Creek, Mich.; Whitney Jones, Lansing, Mich.; Samuel H. Clark, Medina, N. Y.; John C. Smith, Canajaharie, N. Y.; Hamlet B. Adams, Coldwater, Mich.; E. Grover, Gloucester, Mass.; Elmore Y. Smith, Galion, Ohio; Seelotts Perrin, Clyde, Ohio; James G. Mickey, Fosteria, Ohio; Diaak Crew, Continville, Ill.; Hamlion Morton, Polo, Ill.; Allen F. Miller, Galva, Ill.; James G. Wright, Napierville, Ill.; Margaret Walker, Bidney, Ohio; W. S. Newton, Gallipolia, Ohio.
United States Attorneya—D. F. Corbin, district of South Carolins; William D. Ashemeyer, Northern district of New York; Franklin Dickinson, Northern district of Ohio.
United States Marshal—Casper E. Yost, district of Newsorks.

United States Marinal—Casper E. Fost, district of Nepreseas.

Naval Storekeepers.—H. C. Keene, Boston, Mass.; Edward Hocker, New York; Dominick Lynch, Philadelphia;

L. J. Waltes, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Morse,
Mare Island, Cal.

Revenue Cutter Service—First Lieutenant David
Evans, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Josiah Pearson,
to be First Lieutenant; Third Lieutenant Afred Hornsby,
to be Second Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B.
Bessdelf, to be First Lieutenant.

Paymaster, United States Army.—Geo. B. Simpson, late
Paymaster of Volunteers.

Bevel Paymaster:—Passed Assistant Paymaster Francis H. Swan, Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel T.

Bowen.

asion Agents—David F. Burton, at Dover, Del.; as M. Rice, at Quincy, Ill.; Jas. D. Thompson, at Moines, Iowa; Henry Barnes, at Detroit, Mich. Misctor of Customs—E. K. Poster., Jr., St. Augus-

Collector of Customs—E. K. Foster., Jr., St. Augusme, Florida.

Registers of Land Office—John Keely, at Roseburg,
regen; John Keyes, at Menocha, Wis.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Silas D. Gifford,
math district of New York; M. Fish, Third district of
realisman; Beajamin C. Guun, Fifth district of Michime; George O. Erskine, First district of Wisconsin;
semand Swartz, Second district of Missouri; John Crane,
fith district of Indiana.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Jonathan Biggs, Elevsith district of Hisnois; John H. Fox, Second district of
mesouri; G. Thompson Gridley, Third district of Michim; Levi Bacon, Jr., Fifth district of Michim; Levi Bacon, Jr.,

Datted States Surveyor General—Phineas W. Hitchck, District of Nobraska.

Receiver of Public Money—Stewart Goodsell, at Des

Meinee, Iowa.

Territorial Secretary—James Tufts, for Montana.

Consul—James R. Low, of Californie, at Tehuantepec.

Nosminations Rejected by the Semate.

General Slocum for Naval Officer, Mathew Memahon

for Postmaster at Brooklyn, and General Frank P. Blair

as Minister to Austria, were rejected by the Senate to
day. The rejection of Slocum and McMahon was due to

the apposition of Senators Morgan and Conking, who

betheve in giving office to none but Simon Pure republi
sma, no matter how patriotic and fit democrate nomi
matter how patriotic fit how patriotic and fit democrate nomi
matter how patriotic how patriotic fit how patriotic how patrio

ind.

Al Civil Engineers. B. F. Chandler, Portsmouth,
Alfred Young, Philadelphia. Pa; William R.
Ion. Norfolk, Va.; H. D. Beenett, Secretary of
pritory of Colorade.

Consuls—E. C. Ledyard, at Saltillo; Frank G. Noyes, at Panama.
Surveyors of Customs—John Maguire, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles J. Morris, Lewellensburg, Md.
Fennion Agenta—Benjamin F. Stone, Macon City, Mo.; John Frederick, Albany, N. Y.
Naval Storekeepers—Andrew J. Stimsom, Kittery, Me.; James D. Brady, Norfolk, Va.
The Custom Manager Layers Layers Leveller, Press Contents of the Custom Manager Layers Layers

The Custom House, Investigation—Reports of the Committee Exonerating Senators Dos-litle and Patterson.

The following are the majority and minority reports

The following are the majority and minority reports of the Senate Judiciary Compittee in the matter of the charges against Senators Doolittle and Patterson:—

The majority report submitted by Senator Trumbull states that the testimony transmitted was taken in the investigation of a subject wholly disconnected from the Senate or any of its members, and the allusions it contains to Senators are only incidental to the investigation of the main subject, are mostly heresay, and altogether of an inconclusive character so far as they relate to the Hon. James R. Doolittle and the Hon. David T. Patterson, the Senators alluded to. Your committee have, however, resorted to the original sources of information on the subject, and have examined witnesses on eath whose position was such that they must have known of any arrangement or understanding by which the Senators alluded to, or either of them, were to be benefitted by the confirmation of Mr. Smythe as Collector of the Port of New York, or in any manner to be sharers in the general order or any other business connected with the New York Custom House, and the testimony fails to show any such understanding or interest. Hewever the names of Messrs, Doolittle and Fatterson may have been used by third parties in speaking of the general order business, or whatever may have been the intentions of Mr. Smythe, the Collector, in regard to it, there is no evidence to show that either of those Senators gave any sanction to or had any knowledge of such use of their names or such intention. Your committee are fully satisfied, from an examination of the testimony referred to, the statements of the Senators themselves, and the additional testimony they have taken, that there is no ground for believing that either of the Senators named has acted dishonorably or corruptly in regard to any matter to which the testimony referred calates, and that there is nothing in said testimony affecting either of said Senators requiring further investigation. They therefore ask to be discharged from the

Senator Conkling submitted the following as the views

Senator Conkling submitted the following as the views of the minority of the committee:—

The testimony referred to the Committee on the Judiciary discloses repeated instances in which Mr. Smythe, the Collector of the Port of New York, declared an intention on his part to dispose of the general order business so as to derive large sums of money from it, and to divide this money among other persons, two of whom, as indicated by him, were the members of the Senate named in the report of a majority of the committee, or one of said members and the son of the other. These declarations seem to have been made from time to time after Mr. Smythe became Collector, and as late as Octotober, 1866. They in some instances implied an arrangement with others, as well as an intention on the part of Mr. Smythe himself. Mr. Smythe, in testifying before the committee, denied that such an arrangement as to a division of the money had been made with others, and stated that it was only an intention of his own. He testified that this intention was never communicated to either of the Senators referred to, and that nothing was ever paid to either of them. The Senators themselves, in communications to the committee, also denied all privity with the intention of Mr. Smythe to make them sharers in the general order business. No testimony was produced to the committee showing that there was knowledge or consent on the part of the two Senators referred to, or of either of them. Upon this state of facts the member of the committee who submits these views thinks the Senators in question should be exorerated from the imputations which have been cast upon them. In conclusion, the undersigned refers to the testimony taken by the committee and to the communications made to it, in the hope that the same may be printed.

Condition of the Freedment Arkansas—Gen

Condition of the Freedmen fi Arkansas General Ord's Report.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has just received the report of Major General E. O. C. Ord, Assist-

aut Commissioner of the Bureau for the State of Arkan-sas. General Ord reports that the condition of the freedwhich a freedman was the onender. A jury of six colored men was empanuelled to try the case, and the defendant was fined \$10. The General states that the recent flood has been very disastrous in its effect upon the planters and freedmen, especially in the valley of Missirsippi and the White, Black, Red and Washita can be answered. He recommends that \$100,000 be saked of Congress by the bureau to replace farm imple-ments that have been swept away. Without them the freedmen cannot earn their bread. The planters are now too poor to furnish them, and unless something of this kind is done by the government at least half of the plantations on those rivers will probably remain uncultihostility against them by the more ignorant classes of the whites is reported. In one or two instances attempts have been made to drive the freedmen from the county. Several planters have reported that their hands have been driven off and have asked military protection for them. In Woodruff county a band of desperadoes exists which defies the civil authorities. The General regrets that his force is not large enough to punish these scoundrels. He says for fifty thousand square miles of wilderness, swamp and overflowed country he has but ten men to a thousand square miles, and not more than one of the ten is mounted. The demand for the labor of freedman he may be says in an miles, and not more than one of the sen is mounted. The domand for the labor of freedmen, he says, is so great that the pay and life of a soldier offers no inducements to them to enlist, and the department commander has not succeeded in filling one of the four companies of colored cavalry, the recruiting of which was assigned to him. Ten thousand volunteers for six months or a year discharged in the country with previsions for their families till a crop can be taken in, would do much to quiet the country, the General thinks. visions for their families sill a crop can be taken in, would do much to quiet the country, the General thinks. Laws without force to execute them are nothing more than aggravations to the ills that Union men there complain of. In the cotton districts the interest of planters to protect freedmen for their labor is at present their only safeguard, and should the floods continue so as to prevent planting a crop, a terrible famine will be the result.

only safeguard, and should the floods continue so as to prevent planting a crop, a terrible famine will be the result.

The Minelesippi Freedmen.

The report of General A. C. Gillem, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Missistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Missistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Missistant Commissioner of the Missistant Commissioner of the Missistant Commissioner of the State that an act has been passed by the Legislature and approved February 21, 1867, amending the statutes in regard to the rights of freedmen, so as to give them the same rights of acquiring, holding and disposing of reactate with the same benefits and exceptions as arel allowed in respect to personal property, repealing restrictions on their right to testify, and amending all laws imposing discriminating punishments upon them, in such manner that for all offenses committed by freedmen against the criminal laws of the State they shall be tried by the same courts and by the same proceedings as whites, and upon conviction shall be subject to the same panalities and forfeitures. Governor Rumphreys, of Mississippi, in reply to a telegram from General Gillem, saking whether the statutes forbidding the freedmen to own real estate and drearms had been repealed, stated that all distinctions between the white and black races, excepting as jurors and voters, are abolished.

\*\*Law-leasures in Tennessee.\*\*

The State Line Gazette, of Bristol, Tenn., in yesterday's edition publishes the following:—

Mr. A. C. Smith, of this place, a refugee from Green county, Teffid., ventured back on Friday, the 16th inst. to see his relatives. On Saturday a posse of men, all armed, called to arrest him, remarking that they intended to kill him, drawing their weapons at the ame time. Smith drew his pistol and fired, Killing one of the party, by the name of Moody, and dangerously wounding Moody's brother. The rest of the party fied. We learn that the wounded Moody justines Sm

during the late war.

Receipts from Customs.

The receipts for customs for the period between March 18 and 23, received at the office of the Commissioner were as follows:—Boston, \$315,870; New York, \$1,035,886; Philadelphia, \$216,628; Baltimore, \$85,679; New Orleans, from the 11th to the 16th, \$114,279.

Total, \$2,665,344. This shows a considerable falling off in receipts at New York and Baltimore since last report. At Philadelphia there has been over fifty thousand increase.

Crease.

National Banks—The Sales of Gold.

There has been no reports as yet received at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency as to the condition of the National Bank in Momphis, but notice has been given to the holders of the circulating notes of the bank that such notes will be paid in lawful money of the United States upon presentation of the same at the Treasury of the United States. There has been not retirement of the United States notes during the month of March so far, but it is binted by some who profess to know something outside of the department that there will be somethingdone in that way before the first of the coming month, and the same parties intimate that the sales of gold which is now in the Treasury will be con-

tinued as usual. The officials about the Treasury Departpursued in this regard.

A Conscientions Taxpayer. A Conscientions Taxpayer.

A letter was to-day received by the Treasurer of the United-States from Richd. B. Connelly, Comptroller of the City of New York, enclosing \$15, forwarded to him by a party signing himself "A Taxpayer," who states that the amount is due to the government for income tax in 1865. The money has been placed in the "conscience fund."

The Indians.

Special Indian Commissioner Bogy had an interesting interview with the Dakota Sioux Indians this morning, in the Council Chamber of the Indian Department, on

in the Council Chamber of the Indian Department, on the subject of the application of their treaty funds. N. 6. Taylor, the new Gommissioner of Indian Affairs, was present, but took no part in the proceedings. Mr. Taylor will enter upon the duties of his office on Monday.

#### FORTIETH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Republican Convention of Maryland, held yesterday, which were read, and, on motion of Mr. Johnson, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CATTELL, (rop.) of N. J., called up the joint resolution passed by the House yesterday to amend the Wool Tariff bill by striking the words "unmixed with silk"

from the paragraph commencing with the word "web-bings;" which was passed.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF PROOFE TO THE PAUTIC COAST.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., called up a joint resolution relating to the transportation of troops by the Isthmus route to the Pacific States and Territories; which was

passed.

DERDUE BOAYS FOR THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. MORAILI, (rep.) of Vi., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be built and operated two dredge books for use at the mouth of the Mississippi in the passed.

Mr. Morrait. (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be built and operated two dredge boats for use at the mouth of the Mississippi river; which was passed.

SURVEY FOR A SHIP CANAL AROUND THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution directing a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio river on the Indians side.

Mr. Hows, (rep.) of Wis., moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which was agreed to.

THE SALES OF LAND BY THE TAX COMMISSIONERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., called up a bill to confirm sales of land made by the direct tax commissioners in South Carolina to persons in the army, navy and marine corps.

Mr. JOHNSON (dem.) of Md., objected, but Subsequently withdrew his objection, and the bill was passed.

THE WOOL TARIFF BILL DISPOSED OF.

The vote passing the bill to amend the Wool Tariff bill was reconsidered for the purpose of offering an amendmen that the second section of the Wool bill shall be construed to include silk or mohair cloth, used for covering buttons. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

THE SENATE CONTINGENT FUND DEFICIENCY BILL. On motion of Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Maine, the Senate agreed to the conference committee on the Senate agreed to the conference committee on the Senate Contingent Fund Delicency bill called for by the House, and Messre Morrill of Maine, Edmunds and Buckalew were appointed said committee,

On motion of Mr. TRUBURL (rep.) of Ill., the Senate approached to the consideration of the resolution for adjournment. The question was on agreeing to the House amendment that both houses, adjourn until the first Monday in September, unless otherwise determined by a majority of both houses.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved as a substitute for the above that the presiding officers of the Senate and House adjourn their houses from noon to-mor

Theyer, Wade, Wilson and Yases—16.

RONTHLY PAYMENT OF SALARIAS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill of the House for the monthly payment of the salaries of Congressmen, which was passed.

THE SCRIPT OF THE ONIO FALLS.

Mr. MORION, (rep.) of Ind., moved that the Senate

are. Morrow, (rep.) of ind., moves that are senses take up the joint resolution for a survey for a ship small around the falls of the Ohlo, pending which motion Mr. Fresenens, (rep.) of Me, moved an executive session. In the course of debate-on this motion Mr. Fresenensen expressed the hope that no more legislative business than was absolutely nucessary would be done during the remainder of this session. He did not believe any good would be accomplished by it.

The motion to go into executive session was disagreed to.

to.

The bill for a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side, and to estimate the expense of widening and deepening the Portland Canal, was taken up, and, after discussion, was passed.

Mr. Spragus, (rep.) of R. I., called up the bill to fix the time at which the Bankrupt bill shall go into effect at the 1st of June, which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and reported adversely.

Mr. Convess moved to strike out the provise that "nothing in this act contained shall be construed to invalidate any lien or conveyance made in good faith provite that the fact of the sat."

validate any lieu or conveyance made in good faith pror to the taking effect of that ast."

EXECUTIVE SERSION.

Pending the discussion on this subject, on motion of Mr. FESERNDEN, the Senate at four P. M. went into executive session.

CONFRENCE COMMITTER OF THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION. At half-past five o'clock the doors fere reopened, and a message was received from the House announcing its action on the adjournment resolution. The Senate mainted on its disagreement, and agreed to the conference committee asked by the House.

Mesers. Edmuhds, Fessenden and Buckalew were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867.

MARTLAND APPAIRS.

MARILAND AFFAIRS.

After the reading of the journal of yesterday the

SPRAKEN presented the resolutions adopted yesterday by the Maryland State Convention returning thanks to the republican members of the General Assembly of Maryland for their memorial, presented a few days ago, appealing to Congress to grant the prayer of that memorial, declaring that they will oppose any new convention so the property of the people, without regard to color, and that with the aid of the loyal representatives of the nation, and by all the means in their power, they will resist and destroy any such countitation as a revolutionary usurpation.

Mr. Woon, tdem, of N. Y., asked the Speaker whether the proceedings of a partisan political meeting were to be placed before the House in that way.

The SPAKEM stated that the Chair was in the habit of presenting memorials and resolutions of public bodies that were sent to him. It was for the House to make what disposition of them it might think proper.

Mr. Woon remarked that he had in his possession the proceedings of a meeting hold recently in New York—an indignation meeting—in reference to the action of the republicans in the Legislature in refusing to grant suffrage to the colored people.

Mr. Romeon, (dem.) of N. Y., added that he also had some resolutions for the reconstruction of New Hampshire.

The SPAKEM stated that the remarks of neither gentleman were garmane to the matter. He didnot know any motion that could be made except to raise the question of the reception of the resolution. Mr. Woon inquired whether he was right in his understanding that if the proceedings of a political meeting in New York were sent to the Boseker they would be submitted to the House.

The SPAKEM stated that the remarks of neither gentleman were garmane to the matter. He didnot know any motion that could be made except to raise the question of the reception of the resolution.

Mr. Woon inquired whether he was right in his understanding that if the proceedings of a political meeting in New York were sent

a free people. The question now was, what were they to do? They were power to governow the to the believed Congress had power to do so. It was clothed with the power of guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, and if it had power to guarantee it must have power to create. How was Congress to exercise that power? By an enabling act. As the State would not give the people of Maryland an equal law, they appealed to Congress to give them such a law. Mr. Eldestons, (dem.) of Wis., characterized Mr. Thomas' claim of power for Congress as a most monstrous claim. Was Congress are med with original power to reform the constitutions of States that existed when the federal government was adopted?

Mr. Thomas stated that at that time the constitution of Maryland was republican in form—so thoroughly republican that it came up to the republicanism of this day. It gave every free black man the right to vote.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., remarked that if he had not long state adopted the Horatian maxim of sit admirar he would have been astonished at the extraordinary presentation of a partisan memorial in this House, and at the still more extraordinary speech of the goulleman from Maryland (Mr. Thomas) against his own State constitution. Mr. Brooks proceeded to show that the same inequality of representation complained of by Mr. Thomas azisted in the States of Maine and Connecticut; that by the gorrymandering process in Pennsylvania and other States the majority was cheated of its representation, and that real republican government existed in no State. As to Tennessee and Missouri there was no more republicanism there than there existed under the Pacha of Egypt or the Sultan of Turkey. There was no republicanism represented even in the Senate of the United States. It was a body existing in utter defance of all republican form of government, and he expected the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Thomas) when he had succeeded in reforming the affairs of his own State, to introduce a resolution to abolish the United

Finally the resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Paint, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolution that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be authorized to close the present session by adjournment to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Allisos, (rep.) of lowa, offered as a substitute a resolution that to-morrow, at three o'clock P. Mr. the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall adjourn their respective houses until Wednesday, the 5th of June, when unless there be a quorum of each house present, those officers shall further adjourn their respective houses until Wednesday, the let of September next, when, unless there be a quorum of each house present, they shall further adjourn their respective houses until Wednesday, the let of September next, when, unless there be a quorum of each house present, they shall further adjourn their respective houses until the first Monday of Docember.

Mr. Denyellt, (rep.) of Minn., moved to amend Mr. Pance's resolution by adding the words "until the first Wednesday in July next, and, unless otherwise ordered, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House shall on said day adjourn their respective houses until the first Monday in December.

Mr. Parswourn, (sep.) of Ill., moved to lay the resolution and amendments on the table.

This was disagreed to by yeas 54, nays 63.

The question was then taken on Mr. Allison's resolution as a substitute for Mr. Paine's, and it was agreed to by yeas 63, nays 55.

So the House resolved to adjourn at three o'clock to-

So the House resolved to adjourn at three o'clock tomorrew until the 5th of June next.

HE SEPPRACE QUESTON.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the
United States providing that all male citizens of the
United States providing that all male citizens of the
United States over twenty-one years of age, having the
qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch
of the State Legislature in their several States, shall be
entitled to vote at all elections, without disqualification
on account of race or color or previous condulen of servitude. Referred to the Judicary Committee.

SOUTHERN RELIEF—THE THARMORTATION OF PROVISIONS.

Mr. BROHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish
transportation for provisions to be sent from Baltimore
to Wilmington, North Carolina, for the relief of the destitute people in the South. He explained that he law
recently passed on the subject only authorized-wie Secretary of the Navy to furnish transportation to Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Passed.

ME MERSENGERS OF THE SOURCE.

ton, Savannah and Mobile. Passed.

Mr. Woodening, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution directing the Doorkeeper of the House to retain during the recess the number of messengers now employed.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., tried to have it amended to as to apply only to these messengers that may be necessary, to include particularly men who had served in the army or navy. He succeeded in having the amendment adopted and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Broomall, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a joint resolution for raising the duties on imports. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Moans.

MR. Broomall, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a joint resolution for raising the duties on imports. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Moans.

Mr. Miller, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to introduce to bill to repeal the Bankrupt law of the last session.

Mr. Cranner, (dem.) of N. Y., objected.

PROTECTION OF ABRICAN INCUSTRY.

Mr. Miller presented the memorial of two hundre and five working men of Perth, Northumberland county

manufactures.

Mr. Locas, (rep.) of Ill., saked leave to introduce a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to return to the contractors Donaho, Ryan & Secor the iron-ciad monitor Comanche on their returning the amount paid by the government therefor, with the cost of the gane, ammunition and siores on board at the time of delivery, and giving full authority to the contractors to dispose of the case.

Mr. Realtona, (rep.) of Ohio, objected; but on motion of Mr. Logan the rules were suspended.

Mr. Rearnes, (rep.) of Ohio, objected; but on motion of Mr. Logan the rules were suspended.

Mr. Rearnes, (rep.) of Ohio, then moved that the joint resolution be amended by providing that the contractors be paid \$170,000 for their losses on the contract.

Mr. Locas argued in K. Y., appealed to the House to exercise proper economy, and suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Claims.

After further discussion, participated in by Meere.

Logan, Washburns of Indiana, Grawoid and Relley, Mr. Schneck wamendment was agreed to by 63 to 41, and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

Mr. Racer, (rep.) of Mass, asked leave to introduce a bill constituting sight sechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States.

Mr. Racer, (rep.) of Mass, asked leave work for all bill constituting sight sechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States.

Mr. Chance, (dem.) of Mass, asked leave work for all bill constituting sight sechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States.

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Mr. Chance, (dem.) of Mass, asked leave to introduce a bill constituting sight sechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States.

Mr. Barrag (rep.) of Mass, asked leave to introduce a bill constitution was introduced and passed.

Mr. Brans moved to suppand the rules.

Mr. Brans moved to t

cur in the Senate amendment by a vote of 36 to 70, whereuses a committee of conference was asked for.

DRENGE BOATS FOR THE MOTH OF THE MESSEPPI. The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to build dredge boats for use at the mouth of the Mississipp river were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

THE WORD TAURY.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution to provide increased resonue from wool was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. It puts lasting mobair cloth, &c., on the free list.

COMPENATION AND MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.

The Senate amendment in reference to compensation and mileage of members of Concress was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

FRIVATE CLAIM.

The Senate joint resolution to provide for payment of a claim of Richard Chemery was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

FRIVATE CLAIM.

The Senate joint resolution to provide for payment of a claim of Richard Chemery was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

PERCHAR OF THE WALLANDET LANDS.

The Senate bill for a ponsion to Captain Richard Busteed, Jr., of the Chicago light artillery, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

PERCHAR OF THE WALLANDET LANDS.

The Senate bill to reimburse to an act for the relief of Rear Admiral Hirsh Paulding was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

CLAIMS OF INDIANA AND OMO.

The Senate bill to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for moneys expended for the United states in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion was taken from the Speaker's table, and, after discussion by Messrs, Scheuck, Holman, Allison, Ward and others, the House, without disposing of it, adjourned, at a quarter before five, o'clock, until to-mirrow.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.-It will neither rain nor snow for th

when the memorable council of war held at General Grant's headquarters on March 28, 1865, at which President Lincoln presided, and which resulted in the last grand movement upon Richmond and the final collapse of the rebellion.

TAMMANY HALL.—This celebrated building, in which

he sachems of the "unterrified" democracy have so frequently held their powwows, of a more or less frequently held their powwows, of a more or less stormy character, is rapidly changing its ancient aspect. The guests of the hotel have departed, never to return; the reoms are being speedily denuded of their furniture, and the proprietor of the bar is making preparations to transport himself and his bibulous and non-bibulous property to another and possibly less congenial scene for the exercise of his vocation.

LECTURE BY PROPESSOR ADLER.—Last evening a lec-Washington square, by Professor Adler, on the "Polite Literature of the Moslems of Spain." The Moslems of able for their love of poetry, which ultimately became so powerful an element even in their government that the humblest individual bould by prowess in the art achieve the highest honors. While in the East the Moslem poets confined themselves principally to songs of war, the perils of the desert or the picturing of a storm, those of the West breathed more of voluptuousness and romance. He alluded to the famous poem recorded in letters of gold, to the power of the Koran, to the seven great poets whose verses were sung by itinerants possessing a power of memory berdering on the fabulous, and so the four hundred thousand volumes of the first Caliph of the West. In the ninth century all made verses. Seventy libraries were open to the public in Andalusia and twenty seven schools for the poor.

Union League Cluz.—A meeting of this club was held last night at their house in Union square. The Joint able for their love of poetry, which ultimately became so

last night at their bouse in Union square. The Joint Committee, of which Mr. Alexander T. Stewart is chair-

cases. Mr. Bishop exhibited specimens of submarine cases, the first ever made, on which the gutta parchae was as perfect as the day it was sunk, fifteen years age. The deduction was that ant water does not affect that substance. Its adaptability to form matrices for electrotyping was also demonstrated. It is nearly as decille as wax and perfectly reliable when prepared. Dr. Rowell gave a new theory of the formation of leebergs and the freshets in the open polar ses. He thinks the leebergs are all formed on land, and when of the buils of a cubic mile they drop off, and sive hundred at once dropping into the sea raise its waters and make a freshet. Frof. Vanderwoyde exhibited the new thermo-electric pile of Saebeck, by which the electric current is induced from a jet of gas matead of acids. The apparatus developed a remarkable quantity, but deficient is intensity. The north pole was by its use@hnow to be electric, rather than magnetic, as was formerly supposed.

Our family Socializ.—This ball came off last evening with considerable sclat at Jones' assembly Rooms, and was a most delightful and pleasant affair. About forty couples were upon the dancing floor, and enjoyed the ecstacy of the dizzy waltz, the whirling galop and the intricate mazes of the quadrille. The association, is composed principally of young men belonging to this city, and is one of the most popular organizations of the kind hereabout, and their reunions are always tooked forward to with the most pleasurable anticipations by their fair friends, who grace them in all the glories of silk, satin, tulle, tarietan and waterfalls. The toilets last evening were of the latest mode, and dancing was kept up until nearly dayight, when all hied them home well pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

A Fortune for Twenty Dollars.—A few days since Mayor Hoffman received a letter from Indiana enclosing a copy of

Mayor Hoffman received a letter from Indiana enclosing a copy of an advertisement of a firm styling themselves. Milnor & Co., No. 210 Broadway, New York city, in which they promise that all persons who will engage in their enterprise can realize a fortune immediately or in time to visit the Paris Exposition, by investing any sum from \$20 to \$100. The Mayor sent one of his officers to the premises mentioned in the advertisement, when the name of the firm was found on the deor, but none of the ropresentatives of Milnor & Co. were at home, and the ropre apparently used as a lospital for some ancient and rickety articles of furniture. The Mayor directed his clerk to advise his Indiana correspondent not to endeavor to make a fortune through the agency of Milnor & Co.

ADDITION TO THE ROGUE'S GALLERY.—John Howard and George Hayes, who were arrested on the charge of swindling, on Tuesday last, had their likenesses taken yesterday.

THE FEMALE BOND ROBBER.—One of the members of the firm of Colgate & Waite, doing business in South street, called at Police Hendquarters yesterday morning and recognized Helen Gibbons, who was arrested in South street on Wednesday on the charge of selling stoten United States bonds, as a woman who had sold that firm a one hundred dollar seven-thirty bond the same day she was arrested.

DEATH OF A SALEBURY PRIVATER.—UR Wednesday evening last Mr. Edward Greenwood Holden, who during the

Was arrested.

Death of a Saleboux Princers.—On Wednesday evening last Mr. Edward Greenwood Heiden, who during the rebellion was confined in the prison at Salisbury, N. C., died in consequence of the sufferings he endured at that place. His fermer comrades in arms of the Fifth arilliery, and flawkins' Zouaves, have been invited to attend his teneral on Salurday next.

The Southers Relief Association added about \$2,500 to their fund yesterday, and the total amount acknowledged by Mr. Arthur Leary, Treasurer, is \$37,500.

DRATH OF A CERTERARIA,—Application was yesterday made at the Bureau of Vital Stalistics for a permit to inter the body of a German woman named Emilia C. Lorens, who died in the Lunatic Asylum on the 25th instant at the good old age of one hundred and three years.

PICEFOCRETS OF THE FOCKET AVENUE CAR.—Inspector Dilks has been called upon during the last few days by a large number of respectable citizens, who claim that the pickpockets thrive to such an uncomfortable extent on the Fourth avenue line of cars that it is as much as a man can do to ride a few blocks on that line without leaving the car minus a pocketbook, a breaching or some other article which the thieves knew would not be given gratuitously, if not taken surreptitiessly. Testerday morning Mr. Scheen, of No. 58 Wall street, called at the Central Office, and complained that his pocket had been picked of a pocketbook containing \$110, by two mus on one of the care of this line, on Wednesday evening, between the hours of eight and nine o'clook, and that the conductor seemed to be in league with the "gentry," as he would not stop the car to tet him follow them until it had loft the thieves a block in the distance. As this line will not allow the descentives to ride on their cars to protect the passengers from pickpockets, it is contended by many that this state of things is not to be wondered at.

Fatal Rus Oven Casualty.—Information reached the

Coroner's office yesterday afternoon that a man striy-six years of age, named Michael Gunther, had died in Bel vue Hospital from the effects of injeries received by being run over by one of the Houston street line of stages. An inquest will be held on the body by Caroner Schirner.

CHILD FOUND IN A SINE .- Coroner Wildey was yest day called to hold an inquest over the remains of male child which were found in the vanit rear mees No. 256 Third street. As yet as one sees aware who threw the body in the sink. Found Daowsen.—The body of an unknown

time, being pretty much decomposed; height five test eight luches, about thirty-six years of age, dark trown hair, sandy mustache and goates; had on a dark sack coat, blue shirt, dark pants and a pair of very much worn boots; is now lying at the Morgue, feet of Twenty-sixth street, for identification.

CAR ACCIDENT.—August Lewis Becker, residing at No.

123 Norfolk street, while getting off car No. 100 of the Third avenue line yesterday afternoon, slipped, and failing, proke his arm. He was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

ACCIDENT ON THE REIE RAILBOAD.—Edward Brown, a

laborer, while at work at Hohocus, N. Y., on the Erie laborer, while at work at honocus, N. 1., on the late and Railroad, yesterday afternoon, in removing some stones, uniortunately got crushed beneath a large piece of rock which he was in the act of removing, and received such severe internal injuries that it was found necessary to have him sent to the New York Hospital.

Sailor Injuren.—James Saunsie, a seaman attached to the steamship Erie, while on her passage to this port, was so prestrated by being knocked down on deck dur-ing the severe gale on the 18th of this month that it was yesterday, on examination, found expedient to have him sont to the New York Hospital.

INJURED BY A FALL—Andreas Hausen, a seaman,

while at work yesterday afternoon, fell into the hold . the ship Eolas, now lying at pier No. 5 East river, re ceiving severe bodily injuries. He was taken by Cap tain Kundaon to the Now York Hospital for surgical aid Figs in Christie Street.—About one o'clock yeaterday afternoon a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 186 Christic street, in apartments occupied by Thomas M. Carter, supposed to have been set on fire by two children who were at play in the room at the time. The damage to the forniture will be about \$500, insured for \$500 in the Stuyvesant insurance Company. The building is owned by the Lorillard estate. It is damaged about \$300 and is insured.

Fire on Shiffsoard.—Between three and four o'clock

sterday morning a fire was discovered on board the ron steamship Ceres, lying at the foot of Delancey street, iron steamship Geres, typing at the foot of Delancey street, East river. The smoke was first seen issuing from the engine room, where the fire is supposed to have com-menced. The firemen were quickly at work, but before the flames were subdued the vessel was damaged to the extent of \$15,000 or \$20,000. She is owned by Wood-ruff & Beach, of Hartford. Insurance not known. The engineer, Meyers, and four hands slept on board the vessel.

o'clock last evening originated from the second floor of brokers. The first floor is occupied by White & Doug-lass, produce dealers. Their stock is damaged to the lass, produce dealers. Their stock is damaged to the extent of about \$3,000; insured. The offices are occupied by C. Kent & Co., A. H. Solomon & Co., and Logan & Preston; damage about \$500. The third floor is occupied by W. T. Griffin for storage of beans and hops; the fourth by W. Wellington & Co., dealers in whiskey, and the fifth floor by W. Rykoman, for storage of merchandise. The building is owned by T. B. Coddington. It is damaged about \$1,000; fully insured.

## THE HINDOOS.

Lecture by Rev. F. A Douglass, in Brooklyn. A lecture was delivered last evening at the Nassau street Baptist church, Brooklyn, by Rev. F. A. Douglass, a missionary resident of Hindostan for eleven years, who had selected for his subject! "The language, characwho had selected for his subject; "The language, character and customs of the Hindoos." There was a small but appreciative audionce of ladies and gentlemen present, who listened to the discourse with apparent interest. Shortly after eight o'clock the lecturer was introduced, but his pale and careworn face betrayed the indisposition and of his bravery in battle, as well as of the devotion of the good and true men of New York, who gave them, in token of them sympathy with the entranchised bondmen, whose services they were not glow to recognize. The flags were received by Mr. Charise P. Kirkland on behalf of time club, and on whose motion a vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. Mr. Conway.

FOLTYECHNIC BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—This association held its weekly meeting last evening, the President in the chair. It was very fully attended and of great interest. Dr. Feuchtwanger opened by giving a graphic account of a late visit to Natrola, Pa, and the manufacture of chemicals at that point. Ho demonstrated the great wealth of the region in mineral productions, and especially dwelt upon the value of aluminum. A new because who exhibited as made by first meiting one part pure copper and adding nine parts aluminum. The result is a most beautiful metal, four times heavier than water, barder than gold, and so closely resembling it that it can scarcely be distinguished from that motal. It is already applied to the fabrication of watch cases. Mr. Bishop exhibited specimens of submarine cable, the first ever made, on which the gutts perchase was as perfect as the day it was sunk, filteen years acc.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE HARLES RAILROAD—A MAN ALEMOST INSTANTLY KILLES.—Shortly before seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, while a German named Martin Bolts, about twenty-two years of age, was walking along the Harlem Railroad, on the up track, a short distance above the depotat Fordham, he was struck by the locomotive of the New Haven express, due in New York at twenty minutes past seven P. M., and almost instantly killed. It appears that Boltz was on his way home, situated in the neighborhood of the village, and observing a train coming up he crossed over to the down track, but is consequence of an awkward curve in the road at this point failed to perceive the approaching express train, and having become well nigh paralyzed with fear was unable to get out of the way before he was struck. On being picked up he was found to be in a state of insensibility. Although a medical gentleman was quickly in attendance and every effort used to restore the unfortunate man to conclousness, he died within a few minutes after the occurrence had taken place. Fortunately the ideocased was unmarried and had no one depending on him for assistance. An inquest was held on the body yesterday afternoon by Goroner Olivor, and a vertici returned in accordance with the svidence.

First on a Farm.—On Tuesday night a rye stack on the farm of Alexander Bathgate, in Tremont, was set on fire by some unknown persons and totally consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of some "potthouse" politicians who were observed lurking around the place during a portion of election day. The grain was valued at \$300, and was insured in the Westchester Insurance Company for \$500.

Singular Death at Poughkeepste—Meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Lunatio Anylum—A Swindler in Dutchess County.

Pountaness, March 28, 1867.

David Deaton, a resident of this city, died at his boarding house to-day, under the following circumstances:—On Saturday last deceased visited the Poughkeepse Saloon, where he complained of an attack of chills and fever. A pedier who was in the micon at the time said he could oure him in afteen minutes and produced a visit filled with a liquid, from which he poured seven drops and administered them to Deaton. Almost immediately after deceased complained of severe pains in the neck and back and kept growing worse until to-day, when he died. The coroner has been notified, but it is doubtful whether an inquisition will be held.

The heard of managers of the Hudson River State Lematic Asylum met as the Morgan House, in this city, to-day, and elected Mr. Ablah W. Palmer, of Americ, Dutchess county, President, and Dr. Gleveland Bedical Superintendent. Preliminary arrangements were also made to receive plane and specifications for the evention of the duffor.

A man named John Doty, but who has rejoiced in the cognomen of James Smith, has been fleecing the people in this county out of money by representing himself to-be a wounded seider. He was arrested in Pine Flains to-day, and although his poomlary gains have been large, yet when apprehended no money was found on him.